

**8462. Misbranding of Injection Zip. U. S. \* \* \* v. 42 Bottles, 9 Dozen Bottles, and 6 Dozen Bottles of Injection Zip. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 10351, 10352, 10353. I. S. Nos. 7777-r, 7778-r, 7786-r. S. Nos. C-1224, C-1225, C-1230.)

On May 17, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 42 bottles, 9 dozen bottles, and 6 dozen bottles of Injection Zip, consigned by the Baker-Levy Chemical Co., Indianapolis, Ind., October 30, 1918, January 21, 1919, and October 29, 1918, respectively, remaining unsold at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of acetates and sulphates of zinc and lead, opium, and berberine, in alcohol and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the bottle label and accompanying circular bore and contained statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect thereof, to wit, (bottle) "Injection Zip. \* \* \* This injection is an excellent preparation and cannot produce stricture. Relief being speedy. Shake the bottle," (circular) \* \* \* for Male or Female. To be used for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and Leucorrhœa. \* \* \* For the Treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and Leucorrhœa for Male or Female. \* \* \* a tried preparation for the above diseases \* \* \*. Ladies troubled with Leucorrhœa (Whites) will obtain a speedy relief. \* \* \* will aid the most obstinate cases in from four to five days \* \* \*," which were false and fraudulent in that said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and in that said article was insufficient of itself for the successful treatment and cure of the ailments and diseases for which it was prescribed and recommended in the aforesaid statements.

On September 19, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8463. Misbranding of H. G. C. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2½ Dozen Bottles of H. G. C. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10372. I. S. No. 7790-r. S. No. C-1251.)

On May 28, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2½ dozen bottles of an article of drugs, labeled in part "H. G. C. \* \* \* Manufactured by the Acme Chemical Mfg. Co., New Orleans, La.," consigned October 5, 1918, remaining unsold at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of 2 preparations, a liquid consisting of a yellow aqueous solution of berberine and borax, and a solid composed of magnesium sulphate.